The comic side of the French schemes of Afri can conquest and colonization comes out strongly in the latest Madagascar debate in the Chamber The Government was found to have given a contract for the war material and for river steamers to an English firm. French patriotism boiled over at once. Ministers were questioned and at tacked. M. Ribot, an experienced parliamentary hand, replied that the Navy Department was unable to do the work, that the only French firm who would attempt it asked 1,000,000 francs, and that the English firm offered to do it for 400,000, and could do it, while it was doubtful whether the French firm could within the time fixed. It was simply a question, therefore, whether France should abandon, or at any rate indefinitely postpone, her conquest of Madagascar, or whether she should accept English help. This did not satisfy the Chamber. The patriots insisted on hearing from the Minister of Marine himself whether it was true that the French Navy could not find means of sending a small expeditionary force ninety miles up a river. The sitting was The Minister was sent for. He came, got into the tribune, and admitted it could not. There was nothing left but for the patriots to collapse. The matter had to be dropped. It sprung up again in the House of Commons,

questions were asked whether the action of this English firm were not in violation of the foreign enlistment act. The law officers are to be consulted before that can be answered.

The loss of the Elbe with 370 lives has given rise to painful comments on both sides, German and English. Some of the baser Berlin journals founding their opinions on the two simple facts that the Elbe was German and the Crathle, which sunk her, English, have denounced England and English sailors in their usual manner. Here in England, on the other hand, the conduct of the German crew of the Elbe, and even of her dead officers, is sharply censured. If the published statements of the surviving passengers be true, this censure is deserved. Two at least that they and others were driven away from the boats by the sailors; that women were driven away, and that no serious attempt was made by the officers to enforce discipline, to preserve order, or to save women and children. English agents of the North German Lloyd nevertheless profess themselves satisfied with the conduct of the officers and crew.

Some details of the extraordmary voyage of the Majestic have been published in the English press, but something remains to be said. There have been more violent head winds and gales in the Atlantic, and sometimes even more tremendous beam and head seas. Seldom, if ever, have they lasted continuously with equal force for five days. From Friday to Wednesday the ship had no respite. She was in no danger, and nothing happened beyond the breaking in of half a dozen ports. She reached Liverpool without a casualty, and without harm to ship or machinery, as seaworthy and well found in every respect as when she left New-York. That is because Captain Parsell chose to make a long passage, much the longest the Majestic has ever made either way, rather than risk straining his ship or accidents to passengers and crew. He deserves, and I hope will receive, all honor for his sound judgment and ound seamanship, wisely exercised in the face of the passion for mere speed which has possession of the public mind. No doubt he only carried out the White Star Company's rules; but though these rules are specific, the interpretation of them rests with the captain in each set of circumstances as they arise. The ship is equal to any little more than half speed half the time. Many passengers were impatient to reach port, but even the credit of Captain Parsell. We said goodby to him with hearty cheers.

Mr. Henry James's play was performed for the last time at the St. James's Theatre on Tuesday The critics and the cabal between them have had their way. They have driven off the English stage one of the most delicate and truthful pieces of dramatic art which that stage has known. Mr. James's Americanism and his training in the French school have proved inexpiable offences. True "Guy Domville" has run for a month. True also that it has been played to appreciative and applauding houses. True also that Mr. Alexander modified the second act, in vain hope of satisfying the prejudices which had been aroused. Nothing availed. The houses which nightly received the play with cheers were too small to pay. The audience, though fit, was few. But it is true also that Mr. Alexander has said that if the thing were to do again, he would do it again. True, finally, that the most competent of judges on the practical side, with the best knowledge of this curious English public, has said that the play falls simply because it is too good for that public.

Stanley Africanus, who has been supposed for some time past to be ir. want of something to do, has been employing his leisure in a sort of autobiography. This will appear at Easter under the title, "My Early Travel and Adventures." All will be new matter, say his publishers, including an account of the two Indian campaigns of 1867, with new information about General Custer. Mr. Stanley's future is supposed likely to connect sitself either with Africa once more or with Parliament. He will stand for Parliament at the next general election. If beaten he means to revisit the Dark Continent, whither Mrs. Stanley may accompany him.

Mr Ralfour's reappearance as a theologian long expected though it has been, stirs no little interest among not theologians only, but among

# Too Tired to Smile

Many weak and wornout women know just hat this means. In totally unfit condition for work, they force them-

selves through the daily routine of duties, almost too discouraged to even look for relief. But it is to be found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the blood pure, builds up the nerves, makes the weak strong and gives a cheerful spirit. Read this: "I have suffered more than

tongue can tell from dizziness and severe pains in my head. I also felt so low spirited that I often

said I wished I was dead. A friend suggested that I try Hood's Sarsapatilla. I gave it a sylal and was more than surprised to see what a great change came over me after I had taken the first bottle. I felt better right away. I have now taken nearly five bottles and am happy to say I am entirely cured. I would advise all

# Big Plumber's Bills | SOCIALISM AND THE STATE.

Are bad enough. But they won't hold a candle to the DOCTOR'S BILLS you'll have to pay-all on account of

# Riker's Expectorant,

The BEST REMEDY on Earth, for a Cough or COLD, GRIPPE, PNEUMONIA, ERONCHITIS, CROUP, or any other Throat or Lung trouble.
Only 60 cits, a bottle for this SWIFT, PLEASANT, and CERTAIN CURE. Your morey back too-you know. Of your own drugstist or at

## RIKER'S. 6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

philosophers, men of science and men of the world. The newspapers, which seldom seek to andle such matters editorially, discuss him with animation, if not always with a very clear view of what he is aiming at. They discuss him in certain quarters also, with a feeling of dismay, due to their perception of the fact that the Conservative leader is in the high sense of the word a sceptic; such a sceptic, that is, as Montaigne was, as Pascal was, and perhaps, nearest of all, as Newman was. His spirit, where it is not sceptical, is essentially scientific Perhaps there is not so very much difference be tween the two. His book is entitled "The Foundation of Belief." At first sight, or as a first impression, he may seem rather to unsettle the foundations than to strengthen them. That will not, I think, be found the ultimate effect of this treatise. It might almost be described as a new religion on the ruins of the new philosophy. That would come as near the truth as most epigrams do. the book cannot be dismissed in an epigram, and of course cannot be reviewed by cable. I do not attempt an account of it. I wish only to remark that it cannot be put aside, either by metaphysicians or theologians. It is, from whatever point of view you look at it, a contribution to the thought of the time on the most important and difficult problems of all

Mr. Balfour has long been a philosophical stu-He knows the literature of his subject. Long before he made a name in politics or led a party or graduated as a statesman, he was known to his friends and to a few readers of unusual books as an acute and daring thinker, trained in a severe school of dialectics. Historically and ethically he is master of his subject, and as a logician he has not many superiors in this or other fields. Thus equipped, he has plunged into what may still be called the conflict between religion and science. He attacks Rationalism and Naturalism, of which he deems an ethical Nihilism the inevitable outcome. He rejects the philosophy of the senses. He declares the assumption of the existence of a God more defensible on scientific grounds than the proposition of science that there is an independent material world. Nevertheless, he shrinks throughout from anything like a definite statement of belief. He offers only a provisional solution of existing difficulties. Once more, he affirms, as all theologians have had to affirm, the necessity of faith, which he curiously qualifies as a faith not in excess of reason, as if reason had anything to do with that matter. The synthesis of which he is in search, a synthesis in which scientific thought and religious thought may find a common denomina tor, is not to be had without sacrifices on both

Some of the admissions and assertions Mr. Balfour makes must leave the orthodox aghast. Most certainly they will not accept his processes, hardly even his conclusions, nor yet his definition of the knowable and unknowable, and still less his adoption of Hume's arguments. Hume, nevertheless, and his own mind led him to a conclusion remote from Hume's, and though he will not base a conclusion on the old argument from design, which Hume refuted once for all, he reaches in the end the theory that the origin of the world must be sought in the presupposition of a rational being. On that the new religion is to rest, and the new religion on such a basis is not so very far off from the old, except that it will contain a good deal less of dogmatic theology and much more of spiritual insight, as well as of that unflinching effort toward truth to which the intellect and reason have more to say G. W. S. than mere unaided faith

STILL RESISTING THE JAPANESE. THE LIU-KUNG-TAU FORTS NOT SURDUED-NO BOATS OR MEN LOST IN THE NIGHT ATTACK ON WEL-HAI-WEL

Gazette" from Hiroshima savs:

London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to "The Pall Mall Jazette" from Hiroshima says:

The official report made by Admiral Ito says the Japanese lost no boats or men during the high tatack at Wei-Hai-Wei on February 5; but on February 4 the enemy struck and sunk a orpedo-boat, killing all on board. Another boat, no returning after having exploded a torpedo to the famous Herr Kruger under the Bismarckian regime. The official report made by Admiral Ito says the Japanese lost no boats or men during the night attack at Wei-Hai-Wei on February 5; but on February 4 the enemy struck and sunk a torpedo-boat, killing all on board. Another boat, in returning after having exploded a torpedo against a Chinese ship, ran into some obstructions at the entrance to the harbor and was badly damaged and practically sunk under the enemy's fire. A Japanese lieutenant and two men were frozen to death on February 4.

A dispatch to "The Pall Mall Gazette" from Che-Foo under the date of to-day says that the Liu-Kung-Tau forts are still making some re-sistance to the assaults of the Japanese.

Shanghai, Feb. 9.-The Chinese peace envoys have applied to the Tsung-Li-Yamen for permis sion to return to China, but the Government has ordered them to remain in Japan until a docu-ment clothing them with full power can reach

Washington, Feb. 9 .- Secretary Herbert has received the following cable message from Admiral Carpenter, dated Chin-Kiang, February 7: The Japanese have taken possession of Wei-Hai-Wel to-day. Three vessels of the Chinese fleet sunk in harbor by torpedoes. The Charles-ton has left to-day for the purpose of going to the rescue of the distressed people beyond Fung-

INDIFFERENT TO RICKARD'S FATE. THE NEWS OF HIS SENTENCE AROUSES NO INTER-

EST AT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE. London, Feb. 9.-The news that the Englishman for his part in the last revolution does not seem to have excited the slightest interest at the British Foreign Office. Most of the chiefs of divisions in the office were absent from their posts to-day and will not return until Monday. The officials on duty this afternoon apparently had not heard that Rickard was in trouble.

THE CONCORD AFFAIR.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT CHIN-KIANG UPON IT.

London, Feb. 2.—The course of the Chicago or-ganization styling itself the "Associated Press," in endeavoring to discredit the report of the deten-tion of several members of the crew of the United States cruiser Concord by Chinese authorities, upon which news the Chicago concern was besten, has led the Shanghai correspondent of the Central News to telegraph an extract from a report on the subject made by Mr. Jones, the United States Consul at Chin-Kians, to the Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. Jones writes:

at Chin-Kiang, to the Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. Jones writes:

Three officers and two apprentices, carrying guns, landed from the Concord on February 2, ten miles below Chin-Kiang. The party scattered after landing, and one of the apprentices became surrounded by natives. The apprentice fired his gun into the ground, but the builet rebounded from a stone and hit a native boy in the hip. The boy made a great outery, whereupon the apprentice ran. He was pursued by the crowd, who caught and beat him. Lleutenant Hogg, who was one of the party, became alarmed, and went back to the Concord for assistance. An officer and six marines armed with revolvers were sent ashore at once. In the mean time the remaining two officers succeeded in preventing any further assault upon him. At the same time I reported the matter to the Tacial, who sent several officials to the scede. Hearing nothing from the landing party, the commander of the Concord sent another party ashore next morning, but both parties failed to find the locality of the trouble. Eventually the boy who was shot was found, and by the payment to him of a small sum of money the affair was ended.

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Hood's sarsh Cures

money the affair was ended.

The launch which was on the way from the shore to the Concord to report the affair was stopped by a Chinese merchant steamer, whose officers endeavored to have the aunch return to the shore. A reporter of the "Shanghai Mercury" was on board the steamer

DAYS IN THE REICHSTAG.

CLERICALS DEMAND LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILS ERNMENT INCREASING - SEVERE

NARY STATEMENT BY

Berlin, Feb. 9.-For three days the Reichstag has devoted its attention to the labor question, Socialism and the whole Government policy toward the workingman since Emperor William's famous labor rescripts of 1890. The Deputies have gone back even to the beginnings of Prince Bismarck's State Socialism. The debate was started by Dr. Hitze, Clerical Deputy, who voiced his party's demand for local Executive Councils with workingmen's delegates and with the recognized principle of co-operative rights for workingmen's unions. He argued that such institutions to aid organized labor would best counteract the excesses of the Social Democracy and take the wind out of Bebel's and Liebknecht's sails.

The Clerical arguments were opposed by the Conservative and National Liberal speakers, who held that the proposal as to the councils would exactly fit the Social Democratic plans. If the councils were organized on the Hitze plan, they said, they would at once come under the abso lute control of the agitators. The fact that the State had created the councils would render them all the more powerful as means to Social Democratic ends. The Radicals argued that the labor associations would thrive best under individual centrol without State Intervention, although the organizations ought to have legislative sanction. The Social Democrats said that they wanted nothing from the Government be youd the unrestricted right of association. They doubted the value of Government Labor Councils or organizations, unless the State in control were the Focial Democratic State. Deputy Legien, Social Democrat, said: "Give back to the workingman that freedom of association and he will forego all agitation."

Neither Chancellor von Hohenlohe nor Freiherr

von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, explained in his speech the exact intentions of the Government. Although each gave a general promise that the Imperial rescripts of 1890 would be carried into effect, nothing concrete was pledged, and which ended last evening, was without positive and National Liberal distrust of the Government. To-day it is reported that Freiherr von Berlepsch, who long has been on the verge of retirement, has again offered to resign, as throughout the debate he found himself out of accord with Prince Hohenlohe. In the lobby there has been any amount

speculation as to the object of the Clericals in in-troducing the hackneyed subject of workingmen's councils and free association. The Radicals say that the party was merely seeking some excuse for its surprising surrender on the Anti-Socialist bill, and trumped up this bogus demonstration in favor of the workingmen to meet the emergency In replying to these charges, Dr. Lieber, the Clerical leader, denied that there had been any change in the party's attitude to the Anti-Socialist bill. He and his followers would vote only for Paragraph 112, he said, which dealt with efforts to corrupt the Army and Navy with seditious doc trine, and then only on the condition that a clause aimed exclusively at the Social Democracy and Anarchism. Other Clericals assert that their party was conscientious in its support of Hitze, and that they are above such petty political trickery as trying to cover a change of front with a demagogic demonstration in the House. Meantime the bill is having a troublesome course through the committee, and the Government majority squabble without ceasing over the clause concerning the propaganda in the Army. The nature of the Clerical understanding with the Ministers develops slowly as the struggle proceeds. The Clericals oppose all general restrictions upon the liberty of the press, but favor all restrictions applied to the Social Democratic journals only. Herr yon Köller also has declared his willingness to call his bill an act to suppress the aimed exclusively at the Social Democracy and restrictions applied to the Social Democratic journals only. Herr yon Köller also has declared his willingness to call his bill an act to suppress the Social Democratic propaganda. This seems to show that the Clericals have agreed to pass almost anything against the Socialists, but have

The weather has been phenomenal throughout the Empire since Tuesday. The whole Empire is now clothed in snow and ice. The upper reaches of the great rivers are frozen over and great quantities of drifting he threaten navigation in quantities of drifting he threaten navigation in the lower parts. The coming of warm weather is feared in the valley towns. Already watchmen are on duty along the Elbe, Rhine and Weser, and workmen are kept busy preparing for the expected flood. Numerous deaths from exposure are reported from the river regions in West Germany. Business in Dantzic and Königsberg has been brought almost to a standstill. Memet, on the Baltic, has been closed to navigation. In the Neufahrwasser, at Dantzic, large vessels are kept constantly at work breaking the ice. Today the weather is somewhat milder, and seems to promise a thaw. to promise a thaw.

The Emperor's naval lecture to marine and military officers at the War Academy last evenmilitary officers at the war Academy last evening has not been reported or discussed, but an extraordinary statement which he made after it is one of the topics of the day. He said that Krupp, of Essen, had promised to supply the materials for the new warships at cost price if the Reichstag would pass the naval estimates.

The "Reichsanzeiger" publishes a general pro-hibition of imports of frozen meat.

The Reichstag was excited on Wednesday by the falling of a fieldglass from the strangers' gal-lery to the floor of the house. The glass struck the back of a vacant seat with force sufficient to the back of a vacant seat with force summent to knock any one senseless. The seat is usually occupied by Ahlwardt, or Böckel, of the anti-semitic group. Groups of members talked over in the lobby the chances of similar accidents in the future, and agreed to take steps to prevent visitors from bringing heavy articles into the

Under the reduced American tariff on still wines the German exports for the last quarter of 1894 were larger that, those in the last quarter of 1893 by 2,300 cases and 180,000 gallons in casks.

TO LESSEN DISASTERS AT SEA. THE SINKING OF THE ELBE FURNISHES A TEXT FOR THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Feb. 9.-The Reichstag devoted an hou to-day to discussing Baron Stumm's interpellation as to measures to lessen the number of disasters on the high seas. The Chancellor, in answering the interpellation, spoke of the sirking of the steam interpellation, spoke of the sinking of the steamship Eibe as an instance of misfortune which might over-take any vessel, no matter how fully manned she might be or how able and well disciplined her sea-men. He took advantage of this occasion, he said, to declare his belief, based on all yet known of the Eibe disaster, that the officers and crew did their duty until the last moment. The accusations made by certain newspapers, he said, were without a shadow of justification.

A MESSENGER ROBBED OF 42,000. Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 9 .- M. H. Spaulding, young man employed at the Adams cotton mills in Shelton, was assaulted and robbed of \$2,000 this morning. He obtained the money at the Birming-ham National Bank, and started for the mills on foot. The funds were in a bag in his hand. Two men followed nim in a sleigh and one on foot. When

he was within a short distance of the mills the man on foot struck him with a "billy" and knocked Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will cure." Mrs. Wm.

Brith, 319 E, 88th St., N. Y. City.

Mode's Pills become the favorite catharthe was ended.

The launch which was on the way from the steamer, whose officers endeavored to have the aunch return to the shore. A reporter of the "Shanghai Mercury" was on board the steamer

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Florida.

Laurious travelling on the New-York and Florida Short the full of the mpn left the sleigh and went behind the bullding. Fulther on the third abandoned the turnout. The latter was hired at Alling's livery stables, it. Hirmingham, this morning. The police have a good description of the thieves and feel certain of their capture.

# FURS.

RELIABLE AND ELEGANT. Prices are largely reduced, rather than carry over to another season. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 & 126 W. 42d St.

Repairing and Altering Promptly Done. TREMBLING ON THE VERGE.

DEFEAT OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

BELIEVED TO BE INEVITABLE.

PITFALLS AHEAD OF LORD ROSEBERY-ADMENIA CLOSED TO CORRESPONDENTS-THE SINK-ING OF THE ELBE-INTERNATIONAL

ARBITRATION-PERSONAL NOTES.

London, Feb. 9.-The precarious position in which the Government is placed was strikingly illustrated in the House of Commons on Thursday night, when the whips warned the leaders on each side that if a division were then taken the Government would certainly be defeated. The Conservatives could rely upon a majority of two against all the votes that could be mustered on the Ministerial side, but no vote was taken. The vacillation of the Unionist leaders has since been explained by themselves as having been based upon an unwillingness to seize an ungenerous advantage of their adversaries. This inaction enabled the Liberal whips to put the screws on so ffectually as to present the feeble majority upon which the Government continues to exist, but the presence of even this majority cannot, of course, be relied upon. The amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech demanding an immediate dissolution of Parliament, which Mr. Redmond has announced that he will introduce on Monday, certainly cannot make the situation of the Liberals any worse than it is, nor can it very well increase the strain which falls largely upon the Liberal whips, who are obliged to keep constantly on the alert to prevent a surprise and defeat of the Government. In making preparations for a dissolution and a consequent appeal to the country, the Liberals are greatly embarrassed by the continued withdrawal of prospective can didates, especially including men of local distinc-

bers of the press to penetrate any part of Armenia except the province of Bitlis is already known to be absolutely without value. An Engauthorities could not guarantee him pro-It is understood that one correspondent succeeded in evading the Government sples and has gone to Armenia to join the Commission of Inquiry and throw himself upon its protection. Before leaving Constantinople this correspondent Before leaving Constantinople this correspondent obtained an interview with the Grand Vizier, who protested against the fuss that is being made over the alleged atrocities in Armenia. "Why," said he, "there are always disturbances in Armenia. If there have been any massacres or outrages there they were committed long ago. Months have passed and the country is covered with snow, so that a journey there is extremely difficult, as well as useless. The whole affair is past and gone, and interest in the subject has now ceased."

"Your Highness is wrong," said the correspondent, "Interest in the affair has not ceased."

or Highness is wrong," said the corre-ent. "Interest in the affair has not ceased;

spondent. Interest in the data has been specified in the grand Vizier, "we have nothing to fear. The stories you have heard are all lies, but we cannot permit Moseh to become a bazaar of correspondents. Nobody shall have permission to enter that place, and nobody dare enter without permission."

William R. Cremer, M. P., secretary to the international Arbitration League, who has just returned from the United States, said in an interelew to-day

returned from the Chiled States, said in an interview to-day:

I am confident that an arbitration treaty will speedily be ratified. I found no serious opposition to it in Washington, and the best men in Congress are hearty in their support of it. In England it is probable that Parliament will not be consulted in the matter. The power of the Crown to make treaties without the consent of Parliament is not without dangers, but in this instance it would be put to a purpose which would be truly beneficial. Still, if a general election supervenes and Lord Salisbury is returned to power, the treaty might fall to the ground. Lord Salisbury is so little in sympathy with the matter that when the original resolution was passed by the American Congress it was not even presented to Parliament. If Lord Rose-bery continues in power the treaty is safe. Of course, if the final form of the treaty contains any vote of public money, it must be referred to Parliament. Still, if a general election supervenes and Lord Sailsbury is returned to power, the treaty might fall to the ground. Lord Sailsbury is so little in sympathy with the matter that when the original resolution was passed by the American Congress it was not even presented to Parliament. If Lord Rosebery continues in power the treaty is safe. Of course, if the final form of the treaty contains any your of public money, it must be referred to Parliament.

In the general discussion of the circumstances of the sinking of the Eibe, a leading shipping journal holds that an important point has been overlooked. The Eibe was probably steaming at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and there and bad debts. It will also have the effect of and bad bedts. It will also have the effect of

most anything against the Socialists, but have declared themselves against any drag-net law which might be stretched to involve them and the Radicals in the same legal difficulties. Herr von Köller will let the whole understanding be known probably before the third reading.

Ex-Police Director Eckert, of Frankfort, has been appointed director of the political police department in Berlin. When the Anti-Socialist bill goes into effect he will hold a position similar to that of the famous Herr Kruger under the Bismarckian regime

The weather has been phenomenal throughout the Empire since Tuesday. The whole Empire is now clothed in show and ice. The upper reaches of the great rivers are frozen over and great.

It is reported that Wikiam Waldorf Astor is

It is reported that Wildam Waldorf Astor is desirous of parting with "The Pail Mail Ga-zette" and his magazine, and intends to make a protracted sejourn in the United States.

The Prince of Wales has written a letter expressing disapproval of the custom of cropping dogs' ears and docking their tails, which has had the effect of proving a pronounced check to the

The Queen is considering the creation of a literary order of three grades, the first to consist of twenty-four members, the second of 100 and the thirdeo 250. All of the members of the order are to be titled and pensioned.

FOR A CHAIR OF AMERICAN HISTORY

NEW YORK DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ACTIVELY AT WORK FOR BARNARD COLLEGE-LECTURES AND

A FINE CONCERT PLANNED.

The endowment of a chair of American history for Barnard College has been for some time the all-important question with the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Shortly after Mrs. Donald McLean was elected regent she expressed a desire to add to the good work of the chapter and at the same time to be of benefit to other women. Various suggestions were agitated, which at length resolved themselves into the proposed plan for a chair of American history at Barnard. On Janpary 5 the chapter held its first public meeting of the season at Sherry's in celebration of the anniversary of Washington's wedding-day. On this occasion Mrs. McLean spoke of what the "Daughought to do for Barnard, and then introduced Dean Emily James Smith, who told of the great good which the proposed gift would do. At a recent meeting of the chapter formal action was taken regarding the matter, and it was then proposed to raise the necessary funds for the endow ment of the chair by giving a subscription course of lectures to be held at Columbia College, and

to give a concert at an early date. On Wednesday morning, February 6, a committee meeting wan held at the home of the rekent, Mrs. Donald McLean, to arrange the details of the concert which will be held Tuesday afternoon, Feb-ruary 12, at 4 o'clock, at Chamber Music Hall, The programme, which will be an exceptional one, follows, and the services of all the artists have been obtained through the kindness of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus:

gden Doremus:

Trio—a-Rakoczy March Light
b-Narciesus
Wars Gregory, Hill and Van Baar.
Piano—a-Messa Serwatas
c-Polonaise d'Autrobe Ruta
c-Polonaise d'Autrobe Ruta
Contessa Gilda Ruta.
Court planiste of Italy.
Recitation Laser.
Mrs. Sidney Harris sborn Kitty Rradyy
Song Mrs. Edward Lauteroach
Trio: Selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana,"
Messa: Gregory, Hall and Van Baar
Solo by Mr. Gregory.
Recitation. 'The Faithful Soul' Mrs. Harris
Grand March from "Tannhiuser" (tarrangement
Ruta). Contessa Gilda Ruta
Song Mrs. Lauterbach
Trio Messas, Gregory, Hill and Van Baar
The hali will be decorated with paims and Revol Trio-a-Rahoczy March .....

The hall will be decorated with paims and Revolu tionary flags, and the programmes and tickets will

Buy "Chimmie Fadden," and meet "Major Max."

will present the Contesse to the members of the chapter. The tickets are \$1.50 and may be obtained from Mrs. E. B. Allen, chairman of the committee, at No. 131 West One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st.; Mrs. Francis E. Johnson, treasurer, at No. 13 Bast Sixty-second-st., and from Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, No. 42 West Forty-sixth-st.

HE TRIED TO KILL GLEASON.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE EX-MAYOR OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

FORMER EMPLOYE ASKS FOR A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION AND FAILING TO GET IT

ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT-THE REVOLVER DOES NOT GO OFF

There was great excitement in ex-Mayor Gleason's There was great excitement in ex-mayor dieason's railroad office, at No. 112 Front-st., Long Island City, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening. The excitement was occasioned by an attempt by John Griffin to kill the ex-Mayor, because the latter rel fused to listen to Griffin, who was evidently under the influence of liquor. The cartridges failed to ex-plode, and the ex-boss fled in terror to his rooms next door.

John Griffin was formerly a motorma son's Calvary Cemetery Trolley Road. He is single and lives with his brother-in-law, Philip Smith, who keeps a liquor-store in Long Island City. Griffin was employed on the trolley road until a short time light traffic on the line, and now there are few horsecars running simply to protect the fran-

chise of the road. Griffin was one of Gleason's "pets," and when he was laid oft, the ex-Mayor told him that he would give him the first vacant place. Last Thursday Gleason leased the trolley road to the Steinway Company, at the same time saying that all his old men would be retained in the employ of the new

Lest night Griffin went to Gleason's office, and, it is said, asked him for a recommendation to Superintendent Chambers, of the Steinway Company Gleason refused to give it, and told Griffin he intoxicated. This the latter denied, and the lie was passed. Griffin then quickly pulled a revolver from his pocket, and pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode, and he tried a second one. This also failed to explode. When the trigger was first pulled Griffin had the revolver right in Gleason's face, the story goes, but when he pulled it a second ime, his intended victim was crouched in a corne with a look of terror on his face. At the se failure Gleason ran to the door, and toward sleeping apartments, over Conway's livery stables next to his office. Griffin followed with the revolvin his hand. The watchman, Dowling, who is employed in the office, seized Griffin, and, after a struggle, gained possession of the pistol. Gleason reached his rooms and remained there until the

pedice arrived.

Detectives Kelly and Sherldan arrested Griffin and took him to the Second Precluct, where the exMayor made a complaint against the man Griffin was released on ball, and will be arraigned this

Gleason said after the excitement that he won prosecute Griffin to the full extent of the land Downing says that when Griffin was taken to the station, he made a charge that Griffin attempted shoot the ex-Mayor, and wanted it entered on the lotter, but the sergeant had refused to entertaint. John Duggan, a cleck in Gleason's office, say he heard the charge made by Downing to the segeant, and that it was not entered. It is also say that the complaint made by Gleason does not appear on the police book.

### MEETING OF STATE BANKERS.

BORROWERS TO BE ASKED FOR STATEMENTS OF THEIR FINANCIAL CONDITION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the New-York State Bankers' Associaion was held yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. The meeting was called to order at o'clock by the president, William C. Cornwell, o Buffalo, James G. Cannon, of New-York, treas urer of the association, reported that the associa-tion had 250 members and was in a good financial ondition. The representatives from the different groups," as the branches of the society are called, made reports, all favorable and encourage

The Committee on Uniform Statement made a brief report, and then the following recommendations were adopted:

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every bank in this State, and, where desired, any member of the association may have furnished to him without expense as many additional copies as he may wish for the purpose of sending the same to his borrowing customers. Before the meeting was ended, subjects were recommended for discussion at the next meeting of the different groups in March.

ALMOST READY FOR THE FRENCH BALL. Arrangements are well-nigh completed for the of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie to-morrow night in Madison Square Garden. To-lay will night in Madison Square Garden. To-lay will be occupied in finishing the interior decorations, while to-morrow the sea of flowers will be placed in position. Two bands of music will be in attendance. Boxes have been erected across the floor and will occupy exactly one-half the present area of the amphitheatre. The remaining half has been set apart as A general green-room, where the dancers may meet for conversation and refreshment. Letters have been received from people all over the country saying they will attend. The sale of tickers has been larger than ever before.

### CARING FOR IMMIGRANT GIRLS.

The Mission of the Rosary, in State-st., which looks after the immigrant girls in the three ports of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, has just pub of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, has just published its figures for the last year. Nearly 4,000 girls took advantage of its shelter and were either aided in reaching their friends or in getting situations. Since its foundation the mission has done great work in saving the innocent immigrants from the wiles of "sharpers," but it is not secure financially, as it depends largely upon accidenta; charity for its revenue. A sort of parish exists around it, which the rector, the Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, attends along with the mission.

### In Our Great Grandfather's Time

big bulky pills were in general use. Like the "blunderbuss" of that decade they were big and clumsy, but ineffective, In this century of enlightenment, we have Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure all liver, stom-ach and bowel derangements in the most effective way.

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